PROTOCOL NO. 14.

PROTOCOL NO. 14.

NEW LAWS IN TURKEY.

STITING OF MARCH 25, 1856.

Present—The plenipotentiaties of Austria, France Great Britain, Pruesia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.

The plenipotentiaries of Russia are invited to communicate to the congress the observant ins which they had reserved to themserves to offer upon the terms inserted in protocol No. 12, relative to the fourth point.

Baron Brunow states that, by learning to the Christians of the Ottoman empire the complete enjayment of their privileges, there has been own or ed up in pasce an addiscual guarantee, and which will not be the least valuable; that on this ground it would be impossible to appreciate too highly the importance of the hattisch entit which had recently emanated from the sovereign will of the Sultan; that the Russian plenip stentiaries do not hesitate to acknowledge, and, moreover, are happy to declare that this act, each paragraph of which cearly attests the benevolent intentions of the societanic wishes the would be an act of homage to the excellent which equally atmastes all the governments of Europe, to mention it in the treaty of peace; that this plat is agreed upon, and all that remains is to come to an understanding respecting the terms. M. de Brunow adds that the special interest felt by Russia in the Christians of Interventies to certain objections; although the stems, in conformity with the unsalmous opicion of the congress, ascribed exclusively to the sovereign and spont accome while of the Sultan has of my power could ensue from its to effect all that was requisite, while keeping within the immit traced out tor us. The Baron de Brunow then reads those terms, which appear, be served to the congress, ascribed exclusively to the sovereign and spont accome while other of the sultan having in his constant solid ude for the welfare those terms, which are thus draw up—

His Majesty the Sultan having in his constant solid ude for the welfare those terms, which accome his general miletest of the movereign will of the contracting powers.

tion of the Christians in the East, the common object of their desires in the general interest of humanity, divilization and plety.

While manifesting on this point the unanimity of their intentions, the high contracting parties declare, by common consent, that the communication of the abovementioned act cannot give rise to say interference, collective or isolated, in the affairs of the interest administration of the Ottoman empire, to the projudice of the independence and dignity of the sovereign authority in its relations with its subjects.

The First Prenipotenthare of France, and after him the Earl of Clarendon, observe that the draft presented by the plenipotentiaries of Ruesia does not essentially differ from that for which they demand that it should be substituted, and that by insisting on it they would place the p'subpotentiaries of Turkey under the necessity of again referring to Constantinopie respecting it, and would thus give rise to fresh delays; that the difference to be observed between the two texts had either a bearing deserving the attention of the congress, and in that case the plenipotentiaries of Russia should define their character and nature, or that those differences are insignificant as might be supposed from a simple persuant and that accordingly it would be best to ashere to the terms which have already obtained the assers of the Ottoman government, the party principally interested in the question.

Count October replies that in concurrence with the

government, the party principally interested in the question.

Count Orlow replies that in concurrence with the Baron de Brunaw, and taking into consideration the motives set forth by the plenipotentiaries of France and of Great Britain, he gives up the project presented by the second plenipotentiary of Russia, and adopts the one which had been presented by Count Waisewaki, requiring, however, a slight alteration, and reserving the approbation of his court.

Lord Cowney says that he cannot let pass the expressions which had been used by the Baron de Brunow when speaking of the special interest felt by Russia in the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and that the interest which the other Christian Powers have uncessingly shown in them is neither less great nor less special.

Baron Brunow replies that, while referring to the dispositions by which his court had always been animated, he had not intended to throw a doubt on or to contest those of the other powers for their correligionists.

religionists.

After having stated that his instructions do not permit him to agree to any modification without taking the orders of his government, hall Pasha, admitting that the alteration requested by Count Orioff consisted in a simple transposition of words, assents to it, and the Congress adopts the following terms as definitive, subject to the reservation made above by the plenipotentiaries of Russia.—

Russia:—
His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having, in his constant solicitude for the welfare of his aubjects, without distinction of religion or of race, issued a firman which while ameliorating their condition, equally records his generous intentions towards the Christian population of his emotre, and wishing to give a Turcher proof of his sentiments in that respect, has resolved to communicate to the contracting parties the said firman, emanating apontaneously from his sovereign will.

The contracting powers recognise the high value of this communication.

The contracting powers recognise the high value of this communication.

B is clearly understood that it cannot, in any ease, give to the said powers the right to interiere, either sollective y or separately, in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the internal administration of his empire.

Count Walewers mays that the state of war having mad void the treaties and conventions which existed betwee Russia and the other belligerent powers, it is proper to agree to a transitory stipulation for settling the commercial relations to their respective subjects, dating from the conclusion of peace.

The FARL OF CLARKNOW expresses an opinion that it would be advisable to stipulate mutually, as regards commerce and navigation, for the treatment of the most favored nation, until each allied power shall be able to renew its ancient treaties with Russia, or else negotiate new enes.

The PIENIFOTENTIARIES of Russia reply that they are without instructions in this respect, and that it would not be allowable for them to enter into engagements calculated to creale a state of things different from that which existed before the war, and that before assenting to the combination proposed by the Earl of Clarendon, they must refer to their court on the subject, that Russia has, the combination proposed by the Earl of Clarendon, they must refer to their court on the subject, that Russia has, moreover, concluded with certain frontier States treaties which grant to their respective subjects advantages which it might, perhaps, not suit her to concede, even temporarily, to the subjects of other powers, seeing that a just reciprocity might possibly not result from such a course; and for these reasons they propose to agree that the treaties and conventions existing before the sar shall be revived for a period fixed and sufficient to permit the contracting parties to come to an agreement as to new stipulations.

The question being reserved, the Earl of CLARENDON mays that, while admitting Turkey to form part of the political system of Europe, the contracting powers would give a striking proof of the dispositions which bind them together, and of their solicitude for the general interests of their respective subjects, if they endeavored to come to an understanding among themselves with the view of placing the relations of their commerce and navigation in harmony with the new position conferred on the Uttoman empire.

Count Walewski supports this opinion, and insists up-

placing the relations of their commerce and navigation in harmony with the new position conferred on the Ottoman empire.

Count WALEWSKI supports this opinion, and insists upon the new principles which are about to emanate from the deliberations of the congress, and on the guarantees which the recent measures taken by the government of the Sultan afford to Europe.

The Count DE CAVOUR observes that no power possesses a commercial legislation of a more liberal character than that of Turkey, and that the anarchy which reigns in the transactions, or rather in the personal relations, of foreigners resident in the Ottoman empire, results from stipulations which had their origin in an exceptional situation.

foreigners resident in the Ottoman empire, results from stipulations which had their origin in an exceptional situation.

Baron Marteuffel says that Prussia having had to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Porte, he has had an opportunity of verifying the difficulties of every kind arising from the multiplicity of conventions concluded with Turkey, and stipulating, in favor of each power, for the treatment of the most favored nation.

Count Brot. acknowledges that certain advantages would result from the regulation of the commercial relations of Turkey with the other powers; but as interests differed with the respective situations, extreme circumspection is modispensable in proceeding to a re-adjustment which would affect a state of things already acquired, dating from the earliest times of the Ottoman empire.

ALI PASHA attributes all the difficulties which recobalete. He enters into details tending to establish that the privileges which Europeans have acquired by the capitulations are injurious to their own security and to the development of their transactions, by limiting the interierence of the local administration, that the jurisdiction by which foreign agents protect their countrymen constitutes a multiplicity of governments within the government, and, consequently, an insuperable obstacle to all improvement.

Baron Bouqueners, and the other plenipotentiaries

ment, and, consequently, an insuperable obstacle to all improvement.

Baron Bourquenex, and the other plenipotentiaries with him, acknowledge that the capitulations apply to a situation to which the treaty of peace will necessarily tend to put an end, and that the privileges which they confer upon individuals circumarche he authority of the Porte within limits to be regretted; that it is opportune to device modifications calculated to bring all things into harmony; but that it is not less important to adapt them to the reforms which Turkey is introducing into her administration, so as to combine the guarantees necessary for foreigner; with those which will result from the measures which the Forte is engaged in applying.

necessary for foreigners with those which will result from the measures which the Porte is engaged in applying.

After these mutual explanations, the plenipotentiaries unanimously recognise the necessity of revising the stipulations which regulate the commercial relations of the Porte with the other powers, as well as the position of foreigners resident in Turkey; and they deside upon recording in the present protocol their wish that a deliberation should be opened at Constantinople, after the conclusion of peace, between the Porte and the representatives of the other contracting powers, with the view of attaining this twofold object in such a manner as to afford entire satisfaction to all legitimate interests.

The congress resumes the discussion of the articles relative to Servis; Count Walewake reads them. After having been revised, these strictes are agreed to by the congress in the following terms:—

[Here follows articles 28 and 29 of the treaty.]

The congress in the reddeds that the ministers of the Porte shall come to as understanding, at Constantinople, with the representatives of the other contracting powers, upon the most suitable means for putting an end to proved abuses by an investigation, the nature of which they will determine among themselves.

Count Brol. considers that it would be advantageous, with reference to the different polats upon which the congress had been engaged, to obtain from the plenipotentiaries of Russia assurances on the subject of Montenegro, which they are probably disposed to give. He adds that circumstances, dating from different periods, may have given rise to a belief that Russia intended to pursue in that provinces, and that her plenipotentiaries of Russia sasurances of action having a certain analty with this which had devolved on her in the Danubian provinces, and that her plenipotentiaries might, by means of a declaration which would be recorded in the protocol, remove all doubts on this point.

The Perseroraziaries of Russia reply that no mention was made of Monte

which had preceded the meeting of the congress; that, nevertheless, they do not heritate to declare, as the question has been put to them, that their government has no o her relations with Montenegro than such as spring from the sympathies of the Moatenegrins for Russia and from the friendly dispositions of Russia towards those mountaineers.

This declaration is deemed satisfactory, and the congress proceeds to the examination of the articles relative to the Danublan Principalities, which have been revised by the commission for drawing up the treaty.

After having formed the sunject of a fresh discussion, these articles are recorded in the protocol as follows:—

[Articles 22 to 27]

Upen an observation made by the Earl of CLARENDON, it is understord that the firman enjouing the convocation of the divans ad hoc shall be agreed upon with the representatives of the contracting powers at Constantinople, and be drawn up in such a manner as to provide for the full execution of the article which de ermined the composition of those assemblies.

Before the conclusion of the atting, Count Walkewski observes that the greater part of he articles of the general treaty having been decided on, and been inserted in the protocol, the congress might, at the nex sitting pass in review all the texts intended to form the final document.

[The signatures follow]

PROTOCOL NO. 15.

PROTOCOL NO. 16.

SITTING OF MARCH 20, 1856.

Present—The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey.

The protocol of the preceding sitting having been read, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Britain and Turkey declare that they consider the explanations furnished by the plenipotentiaries of Russia on the subject of Montenegro as implying the assurance hat Russia has no relations with that province of an exclusive political character.

Aam Pash adds that the Porte considers Montenegro as an integral part of the Off man Empire, and declares, however, that the Sublime Porte has no intention of altering the present state of thiegs. After these explanations the protocols are read and appreved.

Count Walmers then proceeds to a general and definitive reading of all the stipnistors adopted by the coagress, and which are successively inserted in the present protocol, after having received the modifications unanimously agreed upon.

[Here follow the preamble and articles 1 to 14 inclusive]

The conference defers the reading and adoption of the other articles to the following sitting.

[The signatures follow.]

PROTOCOL NO. 16.

EVACUATION OF TURKEY.

SITTING OF MARCH 27, 1866.

Present—The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Biliain, Prussis, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.
The protocol of the preceding sitting is read and approved.

Count Walewest reads the project of convention designed to recisace the act signed in London on the 13th of July, 1841.

This project is adopted, and the congress decides that it shall be annexed to the present protocol.
The congress further determine that a special protocol, which shall be signed before this convention, shall stimulate, during the period necessary for the evacuation of the territories by the belligerent armies, for a temporary exception to the regulation respecting the closing.

Count Walewest resumes the reading of the articles of the general treaty, which had been interrupted at the close of the preceding sitting; these articles are successively adonted, in the following terms:—
[Here follow articles 16 to 30 inclusive.]

The FIRST PLENDTORNIARY of France says that he arrives at the article stupulating for the evacuation of the Ottoman territory by the armies of the allied powers. He remarks that the previous conventions concluded with the Porte fix, on this subject, periods which, by reason of the development assumed by the war, have become physically insufficient for the evacuation of the troops and material collected at this time in the Orimea. He adds that the evacuation will commence immediately after the conclusion of peace, and that the intention of France, as well as of all her allies, is to reasil her army within the shortest possible period, but that the intention of France, as well as of all her allies, is to reasil her army within the shortest possible period, but that the intention of the next meeting the consequence of these observations, the Congress decides that it will meet immediately after the conclusion of peace, in order to fix the periods within which the meeting.

The draft of convention to be concluded between Russia and Turkey, and which

PROTOCOL NO. 17.

SITING OF MARCH 28, 1856.

Present—The plenipotentiaries of Austris, France,
Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sarcinia and Turkey.

Count Walewski reads the last articles of the general
treaty. These articles are settled and agreed to by the
copgress in the following terms:

[Articles 31 to 24 inclusive.]

The copgress further cecides that the treaty shall ternina's with the following additional and transitory
article:

ADDITIONAL AND TRANSITORY ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the convention respecting the straits,
signed this day, shall not be applicable to the vessels of war
employed by the beligeren powers for the evacuation, by sea,
of the territories occupied by heft armies; but the said stipuations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacualion shall be terminated.

All the articles having been read and approved, Count
WALEWSKI proposes to the congress to meet in the course
of to-morrow, in order to sfix their initials to the treaty
and to the conventions which will be annexed to it. He
ilkewise proposes to fix Sunday, the 30th of the present
month, for the signature of the peace.

The Conterence agrees.

Count Walewski finally remarks that, upon signing the
treaty of peace, the congress will not have arrived at the
conclusion of its labors; that it must continue to meet in
order to settle all that relates to the cessation of hostilities, and arrifacilative to the beauty.

conclusion of its labors; that it must continue to meet in order to actile all that relates to the cessation of hostilities, and particularly to the blockades; to prepare the instructions designed for the commission which is to proceed to the Principalities; and, finally, to agree upon the arrangements to be adopted in order to insure the evacuation of all the territories occupied by the armies of the allied powers.

The congress consequently decides that it will continue to sit and to assemble at the place of its sittings.

[The signatures follow.]

PROTOCOL No. 19.

PROTOCOL No. 19.

SIGNATURE OF PEACE.

Present—The pienipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, P. ussia, Russia, Staridina and Turkey.

Having met together at noon, in the saloon of their deliberations, the pienipotentiaries collate with the instruments which they had marked with their initials at the preceding sitting. 1. The general treaty of peace.

2. The convention respecting the Straits. 3. The convention relative to the light vessels of war which the powers bordering on the coasts shall maintain in the Black Sea. 4. The convention respecting the Aland Islands. And all these acts having been found in due form, the pienipotentiaries affix to them their signature and the real of their arms.

After which, and upon the proposition of Count Walleway, the Congress occurres that the armistice, in consiquence of the signature of peace, is prolonged till the time of the exchange of the ratifications, and it is agreed between the pienipotentaries of France, of Great Britain, of Sardina and of Turkey, on the one part, and the pienipotentiaries of France, of Great Britain, of Sardina and of Turkey, on the one part, and the pienipotentiaries of Russia, on the other, that orders to this effect shall be transmitted without clay.

The Congress further cedies that the exchange of the ratifications shall be made in six cepies, that the additional article to the general treaty snat be ratified is the same instrument with the general treaty itself, and that the zaifications of that treaty, and of each of the annexed conventions shall be prepared in separate acts.

The Earl or Clarendon proposes to the plenipotentiaries to proceed to the Tulieries to inform the Emperitaries to proceed to the Tulieries to inform the Emperitaries, individually and collectively, had met with on the part of his Imperial Majesty. Lord Clarendon adds, that he feels assured beforehand that everything which might tend to prove the feelings of respect and high consideration with which the plenipotentiaries are animated towards the perindent s

PROTOCOL No. 20.

MERING OF APRIL 2, 1856.

Fresent—The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.

In conformity with the decision which had been taken, the Congress applies itself to the question whether the blockades can be raised before the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace.

Count Walkewski states that the procedents established that, generally, blockades have not been raised until the time of the exchange of the ratifications, in virtue of the principle that a war is not terminated until the time when the stipulations which are to put an end to it have received the sanctions of the sovereigns; that the spirit of liberality which exercises, is our days, so happy an influence over international law, and over the relations which the different powers maintain among themselves, admits, nevertheless, of a dearture from this rule; that France and Great Britain, who have imposed the existing blockades, have agreed between themselves to manifest on this occasion their solicitude for commerce in general; and that, consequently, it now only remains to devise the proper means for bestowing upon Europe this fresh benefit.

The Eart of Clarendon, lin concert with the first plenipotentiary of France, proposes to conclude an armisales by sea. This measure, in his opinion, would cause the existing bluekedes to be immediately raised.

Count Walkwski adds that this arrangement would admit of captures made subsequently to the signature of peace being considered void, and of the ships and cargoes captured being restore; that commerce would thus be authorized to resume without further cleary all its transcience, in a constant of the ships and cargoes captured being restore; that commerce would thus be authorized to resume without further cleary all its transcience in a constant of the ships and cargoes captured being restore; that commerce would thus be authorized to resume without further cleary all its transcience.

time the exceptional measures which she has adopted during the war for interdicting in her ports the commercial operations which took place during peace.

Esgerly assenting to the wishes expressed or the pienipotentiaries of France and Great Britain, the plenipotentiaries of Russia reply that the propositions ambuitted to the congress will probably be accepted with extreme favor by thair government; that they hasten, consequently, to assent to it from the same motives which have suggested it to the plenipotentiaries who have taken the initiative in regard to it, but that they feel the melves obliged to reserve the approval of their court. The plenipotentiaries of the other powers dealare that this measure will be received with a feeling of lively gratitude by the neutral States.

It is consequently decided that if in the next sitting, the plenipotentiaries of Russia, as they presume are authorized to state that their government has revoked the prohibitions imposed during the war upon commerce of importation and of exportation in the ports and on the fron lers of the Russian empire, there shall be concluded between France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey, on the one part, and Russia, on the other, an armistics by sea, which shall rection from the date of the signature of the peace, and shall have for its effect the raising of all blockades. Consequently, prizes made subsequently to the date of the Soth of March last will be restored.

The consular acts and formalities required by seafaring pres us and by me schants will be provisionally performe by the agents of the powers who have consented during the war to take care, uncflicially, of the interests of the subjects of the bedigerent powers.

[The signatures follow.]

PROTOCOL No. 21.

PROTOCOL No. 21.

EVACUATION OF TERRITORY OCCUPIED.

STYING OF APRIL 4, 1866.

Present—The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain. Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.

The plenipotentiaries of Russia announce that they are authorized to state that the prohibitive measures adopted curing the war for closing the Russian ports to commerce of exportation are about to be revoked.

In consequence of this declaration, and in conformity with the resolution which it adopted at its preceding aitting, the congress determines that an armistice by sea is concluded between France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey, on the one part, and Russia on the other, and that prizes made subsequently to the signature of peace shall be restored. It is consequently agreed that orders shall be given for the immediac raising of the existing blockade, and that the measures adopted in Russia during the war against the export of Russian produce, and especially of grain, shall be revoked without delay.

Af er having proposed to the congress to take up the question of the evacuation of the Russian and Ottoman territories. Count Walkewski says that, as regards the allies, it is their intention, as they have already given an assurance, to recall their troops without delay, and to give creers that this movement shall commence immediately after the exchange of ratifications. He thinks, and he believes, that he may give an assurance that the Russian territories will be totally evacuated within a period of six months. He adds that the allied armies will quit, within the some term, the positions which they occupy in Turkey.

The PLENIPOTENTARIES of Russia give an assurance, on their side, that measures abail be taken for the Russian territory. They engage to communicate to the congress, at one of its ensuing meetings, the term which shall be operation. They express the desire that the allied armies which are in the Crimes ahall commence their with drawing as promptly as possible, be opened to navigation and commerce.

Count Buol expres

and material by several weeks.

The FLENDFORNTARIES of Russia reply that they will take the orders of their court in this respect.

Count Walsweil says that it is proper to take up the question of the instructions intended for the commissioners who will be required to repair to the Principalities to it vestigate, according to the provisions of article 23 of the treaty of peace, the present state of those provinces, and to propose the bases of their fauure organization. He states that those instructions might be drawn up in general terms; that in fixing the object of the mission of the commissioners, such as had been defined by the states that those instructions might be drawn up in general terms; that in fixing the object of the mission of the commissioners, such as had been defined by the resaty itself, they must leave them the latitude necessary for obtaining information and for qualifying themselves to perform, in a complete and satisfactory manner, the task which will be intrusted to them. It seems to him that this opision may the more readily be adopted by the congress, inasmuch as the firman ordaining the convocation of the Divans of the, c, is, according to protocol No. 14, to be concerted with the representatives of the contracting powers at Constantinople, and drawn up in such a manner as to provide for the entire execution of the article of the treaty which determines the composition of those bolies. He is finally of opinion that the drawing up of these instructions, which could not be prepared by the congress, should be intrusted to a commission selected from among its nembers.

The congress agrees, and the commission is composed of the first plentpotentiary of Tarkev, and the second plentpotentianties of France and of Great Britain.

The congress, after a further examination, and considering that it would be advantageous to modify the decision which thad taken on this same subject in the eliting of March 30, adopts the following resolutions:—"We, &c, having seen and examined the said treaty, that tr

PROTOCOL NO. 22. [Published in the New York Herald of May 13.]

PROTOCOL NO. 23.

PROTOCOL NO. 23.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION—NON-INTERVENTION
AND PRIVATEERING.

MEETING OF APRIL 14, 1850.

Present — The plenipotentiannes of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Saroinia and Turkey.

Count Walkwest remarks that it remains for the congress to decide upon the draft of declaration, of which he indicated the bases in the last meeting, and he demands of the plenipotentiaries who had reserved to themselves to take the orders of their respective courts in regard te this matter, whether they are authorized to assent to it.

assent to it.

Count Bron declares that Austria is happy to concur in an act of which she recognises the salutary influence, and that he has been jurnished with necessary power to ad-

an act of which she recognises the salutary influence, and that he has been iurnished with necessary power to adhere to it.

Count Ontow expresses himself in the same sense; he adds, however, that in adopting the proposition made oy the first plenipotentiary of France, his court cannot bind itself to maintain the principle of the aboution of privateering, and to defend it against powers who might not think proper to accode to it.

The plenipotentiaries of Prussia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, having equally given their assent, the congress adopts the draft an exed to the present protocol, and appoints the next meeting for the signature of it.

The Nam of Clarkedon having cemanded permission to by before the corgress a proposition which it appears to him ought to be tavoraby received, states that the calamities of war are still too present to every mind not to make it desirable to reek out every expedient calculated to prevent their return; that a stipulation had been inserted in article 7 of the treaty of peace, recommending that in case of difference between the Porte and one or more of the other signing powers, recourse should be had to the mediation of a friendly State before resorting to force. The first pleuplotentiary of Great Britain conceives that this happy innovation might receive a more general application, and thus become a barrier against conflicts which frequently only break forth because it is not always possible to enter into explanation and to chase to an understanding. He proposes, therefore, to agree upon a resolution calculated to affird to the main enance of peace that chance of a duration herester, without prejudices, however, to the independence of geveruments.

Count Wallwell declares himself authorized to support the ions appressed by the first plenipotentiary of circult Britain he gives the assurance that the plenipotentiaries of France are wholly disposed to concur in the insertion in the protocol of a wish which, being fully in accordance with the text decides of our spoch, would not it say way fetter the free action of governments.

Count Brot, would not hesitate to escent in the opinion of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France, if the resolution of the congress is to have the form indicated to the count wale wak, but the could not take, in the name by Count Wale wak, but the could not take, in the name by Count Wale wak, but the could not take, in the name by Count Wale wak, but the could not take, in the name by Count Wale wat, in the could not a single of the requirements of its knows and of its interesting of the governments, but only to afford them the opportunity of act having resource to afford them the opportunity of act having resource to a small wall be the sole lugge of the requirements of its knows whenever differences may be adjusted by other means.

Berku Matterful, gives the assurance that the King, his august into first a cathers to them, and to give them the utmost development which they admit of.

Count Ontory, white admitting the wisdom of the proposal made to the congress, considers that he must refer to his court respecting it before he expresses the opinion of the plenipotentiaries of Russia.

Count Cavour, before he gives his colinion, wishes to know whether, in the intention of the anthor of the propositia, the wish to be expressed by the congress would extend to military interventions of Austria in the kingdom of Naples in 1821.

Lord Claurston species that the wish of the congress should allow of the most general application; he observes that if the good offices of another power has the substantial proposition. The proposition is the proposition of the protoposition of the protoposition in the protoposition of the protopositi

the pleaspotentiaries in requesting Count Watewaki to accept the expression of the gratitude of the congress."

The Earl of CLARENON supports this proposition, which is accepted with prompt unanimity by all the plenipotentialists, who determine to make a special mention of it in the protocol.

Count Walkers replies that he is extremely sensible of the kind manifestation of which he is now the object, and on his part eigerly expresses to the plenipotentiaries his gratitude for the indulgence of which he has not ceased to receive the proofs during the conferences. He congratulates himself, with them, on having so happity and so completey attained the object proposed for their exertions.

exertions.

The present protocol is read and approved.

The signatures follow.]

The signatures follow.]

A BROTHER EEVENGING HIS SISTER'S SEDUCTION.—WASHINGTON, May 15—P. M.—The Navy Yard here is all excitement, owing to a most melancholy transaction today, which reculied in the death of one individual, and grief to hundreds. The circumstances, as well as I can lears, are as tollow:—Rufus Nally. a young man employed in the blacksmiths' department in the yard, was shot and killed by another young man employed in the same shop, named Daniel Jarboe. It appears that a few minutes before one o'clock, whilst the mechanics in the yard were returning from dinner, Jarboe, who was accompanied by his sister, who is said to be exciente, called at the house of Mrs. I win, resiling near the Navy Yard, and asked permission to wait a few minutes to see a friend. Permission was cheerully granted, and chairs hanced to them. But a few minutes nad elapsed, when Nally came out from the revidence of his mother, which was in the immediate viciaity, on his way to work. Jarboe and his sister went out to meet him, charged him with being the seducer of his sister, then present, and refusing to marry her. Their object now was an appeal to him to comply with box sileged obligations, by marrying the unfortunate girl. Nally refused positively and perseveringly. Jarboe deliberately told him then that he must take the consequences, and instantly drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered a little below Nally's house, and expired in a few minutes. Jarboe and his sister calmiy left the scene. He acknowledged the deed, and told the excited crown which immediately gathered to be calm; and that he was going to surrender binself immediately. He appeared before Justice Briggs voluntarily, and was committed.

HARMONY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND MEXI-

HARMONY BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND MEXICANS ON THE RIO GRANDE—The Brownsvils Flog, of the 30th ult., noticing the perfect harmony existing between the peeple of that city and Matamoros, remarks:—
This state of things is not alone pleasing to correct thicking neighbors, but it tends to the mutual advantage of the people of both cities.

We had a fair opportunity for testing this friendly sentiment on Saturday evening last. A grand ball was given by the people of Matamoros to the Governor of their State of Tamaulipas, who has been among them on a writt. The preparations were sumptuous, and invitations were stended to our citizens. Many attended, and were treated with that warm courtesy and friendly familiarity that gives earnest of sincerity. We would much like to see these friendly re-unions encouraged by the giving of similar ones in this city. We have never had such an opportunity for social, nurestrained communion with our neighbors as the present. Heretofore our fair sister city has been oppressed by garrisons of despotic troops, having no interest in common with the frontier, and who only tyrannized over and plundered the property of its citisens. Now, however, matters are different; the fronder is in the hands of and guarded by her own some. The people, instead of the bayonets of a deepot, are the present relers in Matamoros and on the frontier of Mex'co.

routier of Mex'co.

A FAMILY MOVING WEST.—The Indianapolis correspendent of the Cincinnati Gazete thus describes the effects of a family en route for the West:—My attention has just been attracted to a family moving West, that is now resting in front of the State capitot. They have two wegons—one drawn by three yoke of cattle, and one by two horses—a drove of some ten or a dozen cows, some with calves, is driven in front by the mother and her two grown girls. The cx team is driven by the son—and the father, quite old, walks beside the horses. The mid is about four inches deep in the streets, and when I first saw the party, the girls were wedling through this after their cows, as though they didn't mind it at all. Occasionally, when they came to a big puddle, they would look up, with their bright, healthy faces, and smile if they happened to discover me or any sody else looking at them, and then lift their linsey-woolsey and jamp it, or wace through. The front wagon contains their world's goods; from the other peep out almost innumerable tow-heads, and bright little faces. They stop to rest in front of the State House, and while their cat de are lying down to rest, the men is their check shirts, and girls in their linsey-woolsey and new sun bonnets are admiring the capitol of Indians.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—On the 8th instant, a

EARTHQUARE IN CANADA.—On the 8th instant, a pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt in the city of Ottewa. On the same day, and at sact to the same hour, a similar shock was felt in Aylmer, C. E.

The Southern Pacific Hallroad. TO THE RDITOR OF THE HEBALD. MARSHALL, TRIAS, April 24, 1856.

the good prospects of the great "Southern Pacific Railroad," or that portion of it lying along the 22d degree of
morth lattice, eight hundred miles in this great State.
The following proceedings of the Board of Directors,
which I send you from the Shravesport Democrat, will be
of great interest to a large number of your readers, and
particularly so to the whole Southern and Southwestern
States. It will show to the latter what I have long since
known—that the denunciations of the Hon. Robort J.
Wa ker, General Thomas J. Green, T. Butler King, and
others, by the abolition press of the North, as leaders in
this great work, was purely sectional—and why? The
keen eye of abolitionism foresaw in the accomplishment
of this great work, the monopoly of the world's mails
and commerce, and consequently an increase of slave
influence and power in this Union truly alarming to their
transonable creams of cisunion. That this road will be
specify built, and that it will turniah a line of slave
States along its entire roate there cannot be a reasonable
ocute; and hence the abolition abuse of its patriolic preserved in the United States Senate—this road will reeasing the truly states of the served in the Union Contable that equilibrium; and as a lover of the Union I
shall ever hour it is greated and in the
most flattering to success. A meeting of the directory
was held during the past week at Markhall, at which
were several distinguizhed gentlemen from a distance,
viz., Gov. Dimond, freshes to the company, Hon. T.
Butler King, Gen. T. J. Green, and Gol. C. S. Todd, directors. We were in attendance at the meetings of the
business compalled us to leave.

The affairs of the company were freely and openly dicused, and even persons not members of the board were
invited to express their views or give testimony in reference to particular matters. Thus much for the obargewhich has been often preferred, that the company is disposed to keep everything secret, to work in the dark, not
allowing the week at Marchania and the of the miss with any the the failed commence their with the site of the mass with any the their contents and to dortrines which are the contents and the contribute of the contents and the contribute with the analysis of the site of the contents and the contribute of the contribute of the contents and the contribute of t

ers, shall be interested in the consolidated road in just proportions to their several clear capitals.

Resolved, That the President appoint three commissioners, from the board of directors, (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum,) to meet a like number, if appointed by either or any of the aforesaid companies, whose duty it shall be to agree upon such terms as indicated in the above resolutions, and their proceedings shall be binding and final, upon the ratification of a majority of the stock held and registered in this company. Resolved, That the President of this company be, and hereby is, respectfully requested to forward, at his earliest convenience, a copy of this preamble and resolutions, with the names of the commissioners appointed under the same, to the several boards of directors of the above named companies, requesting a cordial co-operation for the accomplishment of said object.

In the event that the terms of coasolidation shall be agreed upon by the commissioners of said on mpanies respectively, or either of them, then it shall be the duty of the President and the executive committee to call a meeting of the stockholders.

Paris Fushions for May.

[From the London Hustrated News.]

The proclamation of peace has given the signal for a series of fetes of all descriptions, notwithstanding which we have nothing new in the way of ball dresses, which denotes rather a prolongation of the season than the commencement of a new one. The marriages which is usually take place in spring are more numerous than hitherto, since the conclusion of peace. But to describe the splender of these rich corbellies de marriage is impossible; two wagons were hardly sufficient to carry the rich corbellies of Mcle. de Rigny, the bride of M. de Beaun; besides the corbellies of Mdle. In Princess Caartorysks, Mdle. de Montebello, Mdle. Leon, Mdle. de Sancy and others.

Nevertheless, attention is turned towards the new spring modes. Bonnets are rearly the same—the passe is very small, the curtain very large; the long ends of the ribbone fall over the shoulders. A modiste's establishment has produced an invention for preventing the bonnet from suling too far back; it consists of a little impercept bile gauze fixed in the passe of the bonnet, and which produces the desired effect, obviating the employment of pins.

Among the bonnets we have noticed the last few days

ment has produced an invention for preventing the bon net from sailing too far back; it consists of a little imperceptible gauze fixed in the passe of the bonnet, and which produces the desired effect, obviating the employment of pins.

Among the bunnets we have noticed the last few days are a chapen a fond mon of green taffetas sewed upon a passe of italian siraw, traversed by a black velvet which ites above the curtain and falls behind; roses mingled with white tuile d'illusion ornament the inside of the bonnet. Chapeau of white tuile illusion, blane coulisse, and in each coulisse a bias of tafetas rose; on each side of the passe are groups of rose colored feathers, and on one slae of the head a tuit of primroses of the same shade. Chapeau of illacs and white lace, with a flower of iris fantastique. For little girls there are chapeaux Pamela, ornamented with large knots of fosting evivet, or with garden flowers of every shade. The beautiful cofffuces Feruviences of flowers which attracted so much attention at the Exhibition have since become quite the fashion. Their freshness and lightness render them well adapted for summer ornaments; their opaque white harmonizes admirably with the paille der iz. Flowers and reathers will be much worn this summer. In the corbeile of the Margravine of Bavaria were three parasols—one with an ivory bandle covered over with rose colored moire, and again with English point lace; the second had an ebony handle, inland with silver, and was of sky blue taffetas covered with a thread tissue d'aloes Chinois; the the third was covered with a thread tissue d'aloes Chinois; the the third was covered with a thread tissue d'aloes Chinois; the the third was covered with a thread tissue d'aloes Chinois; the the third was covered with a thread tissue d'aloes Chinois; the the third was covered with a silver, and was of sky blue risk and half gold.

Among head or seven flounces reaching to the waist, but robes with the tame number of flounces, only as far as the middle of the skirt, and leavin

bottom of the waist, and separates in front to form the basques. Each point of the correge is ornamented with a ribbon of the same kind. An scharpe mantalet covers a ribbon of the same kind. An scharpe mantalet oversthe shoulders.

Chapeau of white rice straw, trimmed with flowers.

Chapeau of barege, white ground, with garlands of marces flowers. The corsage adjuste is ornamented with a round basquine, the edge of which is trimmed with three fringes from Fouce marcon matched to the shade of the flowers of the robe. The sleeve has a first flounce at the elbow and a second a little lower, trimmed with the same, as are also the five flounces that cover the skirt of the robe.

The Laddee' Mount Vernon Association—Leter of Gov. Wise to Mars, Ritchese.

From the Richmond Enquirer!

The following is Gov. Wise's admirable reoly to the isdes of the Mount Vernon Association, who caise speech him to open negotiations with Mr. John A. Washington, in conformity with the provisions of the late ast of Assembly. At the proper time Gov. Wise will be prepared to execute his duties under the act. In the meantime the letter below demonstrates that the act fully conforms to the terms are forth in Mr. Washington's letter to Gov. Johnson, and furnishes the surest means of perpetuating Mount Vernon and its hallowed objects as public previous States for a small appropriation from each in behalf of the noble work, which would prove a bond of union among the sovereign Sates of the confederacy, will strike the public mind as highly judisous. We doubt not that the particul and enlight-med orator, who has already labored with whole souled energy in the conce, will corollally score? 'the blessed mission,' and gency, the home and grave of Washington as public property. The letter of Gov. Wise and its sound suggestions cannot but cheer up the friends of the enterprise and its eloquent champtons everywhere and stimulate them tolpnew exertions in the cause:

My DEAR MADAM:—I have read your commands with great piesaure, and a disposition cheerfully to obey these, but you must allow me to counsel you first on the law of "The Munut Vernon Lailes' Association of the Union," is not yet a corporation in whose behalf I can act. By the ninth see ion of the status, they "that in the eartifled to the benefit of the foregoing provisions in this section until they shall have prepared a constitution and by-laws for said corporation, and have the same approved by the Governor of this State, and shall also file a cosy thereof, so approved, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

This must first be done, the more important matter is combined to the benefit of the foregoing provisions in this section until they shall

Mount Vernon Central Committee of the Union.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 6, 1856, each bearing that ate:—

Clayton Brown, Senr., of Richmond, ind., for improved apparatus for lubricating grist mill spindles.

Chas. F. Beverly, of Chio, for improved rotary shingle mach ne.

Joseph Bastion, of Theresa, N. Y., for improved construction of guides, or cautes for turbine wheels.

J. T. Baughman, of Frazeysburg, Chio, for improved wagen torgue.

Charles Burs, of Marlboro', N. H., for improved vise G. W. Bishop, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improved ubricating smoothing froms.

Abel Breaer, of Saugatuck, Conn., for improved lubricator.

Charles Ruff of Baltimora Md. for improvement is

Chas. S. Bruff, of Baltimore, Md., for

Chas. S. Brun, of naturative, sar, to improvement in double panel shutters.

Thos. D. Balley, of Lowell, Mass., for improvement in pegging jacks, or "shoemakers" head blocks John D. Browne, of Cincinsati, Onio, for improvement in machines for paring apples.

Reinhold Boeklen, of Jersey City, N. J., for improve-Reinhold Bocklen, of Jersey City, N. J., for improvement in corn planters.

S. & Wm. H. Book, of Bushville, Ohio, for improved machine for sawing fellow.

Melvin C. Chamberlin, of Sheldon, N. Y., for improved mould press for horse collars.

Wm. Clarke, of Dayton, Ohio, for improvement in processes for making paper from straw.

C. J. Cowperthwait, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved hydrant.

C. J. Cowperturate, of Philadelphia, r. a., for improvement in lard lamps.
Charles Day, of Lancaster, N. Y., and Alanson D. Lord, of Helhany, N. Y., for improved machine for splitting A bert G. Field, of Quincy, Illinois, for improved selfregulating wind mill.

John Gustine and J. M. Rankin, of Lewistown, Illinois, for improved road scraper.

Abram Heulings, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement

in potato diggers.

Nath'l Hayward, of Colchester, Conn., for process of preparing elastic india rubber cloth.

Abm. Hager, of Baton Rouge, La., and Youngs Allyn, of New Orieans, La., for improvement in bagasse fur. naces.

Benjamin L. Hood, of Albany, Yew York, and E. P. Monroe, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in salt

Monroe, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in sail.
Henry G. Tyer, of Baliardyale, Mass., and John Heinr, of New Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in making gum elastic cloth. Ante-dated January 9, 1856.
Moses A. Johnson, of Lowel, Mass., for improvement in mar unfacturing elited yaras.
Mathew S. Kahle, of Lexington, Va., for improvement in machines for saving clover seed.
Mathew S. Kahle, of Lexington, Va., for improvement in dumping scrapers.

Mathew S. Kahle, of Lexington, Va., for improvement in dumping scrapers.

James T. King, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in washing machines.

Edward Linder, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in breech-loading guns.

George Leonard, of Shrewibury, Mass., for improvement in repeating fire arms.

Eugene L. Norton, of Charlestown, Mass., for improvement in machines for figuring and polishing morocoo.

James Neal, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in gas burners.

burners.

Samuel Nickelson, of Pulacki, Tenn., for improvement in machines for sawing marble in kerfs of varying anglar.

R Kobers Neisch, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in preparing artificial stone.

Jesse Ohmert, of Mount Morris, Ill., for improvement

in preparing artificial atone.

Jesse Ohmert, of Mount Morris, Ill., for improvement in overs.

Samuel Oberholyer, of Terre Hill, Pa., for improved method of hanging gates, doors, &c.

Thomas d. Powers, of Wyocens, Wis., for improvement in furnaces for smeating iron.

George Pierce, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in cocking apparatus.

N. W. Robingon, of Keesville, N. Y., for improved machine for manufacturing barrel heads.

Solemon W. Ruggles, of Fitchburg, Mass., for improved machine for extracting stumps.

Ephraim D. Rosencranz, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in extension wagons.

John Rose, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in compositions for studing leather.

Jos. and Spivester Sawyer, of Fitchburgh, Mass., for impreved hoop machine.

Williard H. Smith, of New York, N. Y., for improved door fasteter.

Wilsard H. Smith, of New York, N. Y., for improved door fastener.

Thos. Sloap, of St. Louis, Mo., for improvement in hea ing-feed water apparatus for steam besiers.

Wm. Selpho, of New York N. Y., for improvement in the construction of artificial legs.

Ence Stimson, of North Craisbury, Vt., for improvement in machines for sewing seed broad cast.

Wm. P. Walter & Jacob Green, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in ladding of molten glass.

A. F. Ward, of Louisville, Ky., for improvement in marble sawing machines.

Robert M. Wilder, of Coldwater, Mich., for improvement in sheep sheers.

Geo. Willard, of Boston, Mass., assignor to himself and Nathan W. C. Jameson, of Antrim, N. H., for improvement in railroad car seats.

Denison W. Green, of Bernardstown, Mass., assignor to himself and Aretas Ferry, of same place, for improvement in saythe favenum.

ment in saythe favening.

Geo. W. La Baw, of Jersey City, N. J., assignor to himself, Jos Colton, of New York, N. Y., and T. Howell, of Ewing Township, N. J., for improvement in propellers for life boxts.

Geo. W. Hil, of Waverley, N. Y., assignor to Francis Lyons and Geo. W. Hill, aforesaid, for improved saw mill degr. James S. Tavior, of Danbury, Conn., for improvement in machinery for fetting hat bodies.

S. W. Wood, of Washington, D. C., for improvement is the manufacture of mach pe brioks.